

MIDDLETOWN DAILY ARGUS.

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RENEWS THE FIGHT

Manley Now Urges the Reed Men To Redouble Their Efforts.

POSSIBLE CHANCE OF A BREAK

Seating of Two Morton Delegates Spurs the Maine Man to Renewed Action—The Result Now Seems To Rest Entirely on Financial Plank.

St. Louis, June 12.—Although Mr. Manley's change of position last evening has caused some excitement among the republican politicians here, the McKinley managers are just as positive in their claim of victory for the Ohio man on the first ballot as ever and confidently assert that there is no danger of a break in the convention. While the renewed inflation of the Reed boom is attracting some attention, the real subject causing the most concern is the financial plank, and this seems to be the only stumbling block in the road to McKinley's assured success. The differences are as wide as the continent and at present seem irreconcilable. The western delegates maintain their adherence to silver with a frankness that in former gatherings of the party would have been punished as political heresy. The other half of the country is represented by sound money advocates who will listen to no suggestion of any other platform declaration. This issue even in these ante-convention days has ranged the delegates into two camps. The men from Maine and the far east still uphold the banner for Reed, while those from Iowa, supported by seceding delegates from the middle west, declare themselves for Allison. Quay will, of course, receive nearly the full support of Pennsylvania and Marion is assured of all but four of the New York votes. Bradley has not been sidetracked by the allotment of the vice-presidency. So many tables have been compiled showing both McKinley will or will not be nominated on the first ballot that they are valueless. The monetary plank of the platform will, unless a miracle supervenes, determine the nomination for or against the leader. The arrival of Thomas C. Platt gave encouragement and impetus to the opposition. While he is not in sympathy with the silver wing of the party it is thought he will be the rallying point for a combined opposition. There is no hint that other than an honorable fight will be made against McKinley, but political exigencies as presented here demand the alliance of all opposition for a successful struggle against the McKinley avalanche.

Work of the Committee.

The second day's work of the national committee was one of great activity. Up to last evening, in the space of eight hours, it had heard the evidence in and adjudicated upon a total of ten contests, involving the placing upon the temporary roll of precisely twenty-four delegates. In some cases the questions submitted were intricate, and these were debated without consideration of time. Where, however, a contest was regarded as frivolous or based upon grounds not recognized by the rules of the party short work was made of it. Among the contestants were scattering supporters of Reed, Morton and Allison, but the sum total of the day's work was the seating of twenty-two pronounced adherents of Major McKinley and to two delegates favorable to the nomination of Gov. Morton.

Reed Men Spurred To Renew the Fight.

In this latter contest—that of the first Florida district—some of the McKinley members of the committee made a bitter fight; but the evidence adduced for the friends of the New Yorker—Archibald and Robinson—was so regular and overwhelming that preference traces were kicked over and some of the Ohio man's warmest friends voted for the first time against his spokesmen, with the result that the Morton men were seated by the close vote of 23 to 20. Perhaps it was merely a coincidence, but it was at least significant that immediately after this vote had been announced Mr. Manley left the room and prepared a statement for the United Press in which he called upon the friends of Speaker Reed to redouble their efforts to bring about his nomination. Pressed to make clear the apparent discrepancy between his last bulletin and that of Wednesday evening the political manager of the lamented Blaine and chief supporter of the present candidate from Maine would only reply that the statement was sufficiently self-explanatory for the present and needed no elaboration. Read between the lines, however, and those in a position to know say that is the correct reading. It is an intimation of Mr. Manley's belief that just such a break as occurred in the committee last evening may happen at some critical moment and upon some unexpected issue in the national convention, and that he proposes that the friends of his candidate should gird on their armor and, alert for an opening, be prepared for any eventuality. A motion at the evening session of the committee to reconsider the action seating the first district Florida Morton delegates was lost—

twenty to nineteen. While the vote was proceeding there was a genuine sensation.

Denounced the Proceedings.

When New York was reached in the vote committee Sutherland arose and denounced the proceedings and threatened to wash his hands of the whole business. He said it was worse than no sense for any member to say that he had on the first ballot voted by a certain committee. He said he saw no reason why the gentleman from New York should receive, and said that there were better new York votes that were not above suspicion, as would be shown when the contests from that state were reached.

Manley's Latest Statement.

Mr. Manley was deluged with telegrams all day requesting him to explain or qualify his statement given to the United Press Wednesday evening, in which he conceded that Major McKinley would be nominated on the first ballot, but declared that Speaker Reed would remain in the field to the finish. Late last night the national committee from Maine furnished this signed statement to the United Press: "The action of the national committee at their meeting of Wednesday showing clearly their intention of placing on the temporary roll delegates favorable to Gov. McKinley, which in the end would mean 100 additional votes, caused me to make the statement that I did. I am as earnestly for Mr. Reed as ever, and am with his friends doing everything possible to bring about his nomination, and I urge upon his supporters throughout the country to make still greater efforts in his behalf. J. H. MANLEY." An immense canvas picture of the speaker was placed on the parlor floor of the Southern hotel last evening. Reed buttons and badges are also making their appearance, and there is every indication that his boom is being given renewed impetus.

The Vice-Presidency.

Who will be chosen for second place on the ticket is still a matter of great doubt and there are any number of names mentioned in connection with the place. Senator Proctor, one of those mentioned for the vice-presidency, said last evening: "I do not want to be vice-president of the United States. My name shall not be presented for that office before the republican national convention. I do not think that my name will be presented to the convention. Whenever I am satisfied that such action is probable I shall take steps to prevent it. I do not know a great deal about politics. I do know something about Vermont politics, however, and I know that the republicans of my state are five to one for McKinley. He will surely win on the first ballot." New York is still looked to as the state to name the candidate for second place on the ticket. The Dewey boom, which took quite a spurt yesterday, is little heard of to-day. Mr. Dewey's public association with railway interests being deemed a dangerous feature in the case. The Morton talk has revived with a good deal of strength, mingled with a not a few suggestions of Benjamin F. Tracy. The point which frightened some of the cautious brethren in talking about Tracy is that he is understood to have been the author of the scheme for coining the seigniorage, and that this may be dragged out at an inconvenient juncture in the campaign. Con. Fred Grant's name was also heard several times last evening in connection with the place.

Indications Favor Hobart.

Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee arrived in town last evening, and his appearance at once started afresh the talk of his candidacy for the vice-presidency. Mr. Evans said he would be pleased to have the nomination, but he was not losing any sleep over the prospects of success or defeat. The Tennessee delegation will present his name to the convention and he has assurances of support in other directions. Senator Hawley of Connecticut is discussed in connection with the second place, but there are very few United States senators who would care to be vice-president, and it is not known here whether Gen. Hawley's candidacy is proposed with his consent. Buttons and badges with McKinley and Hobart of New Jersey and McKinley and McAlpin of New York are plenty, showing what the talk has produced. The sentiment in favor of Hobart seems to be pretty strong, and there are reasons to believe that he is more likely to be the nominee for second place than any of the men so far mentioned.

Trouble over Temporary Pickings.

The convention is threatened with trouble on the floor over the pickings of temporary patronage. C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana having been selected by the national committee for temporary chairman, and being himself a candidate for the United States senate, his appointment has caused some uneasiness. Mr. Fairbanks is a political boss over eastern Indiana, and the national committee's, and that any protest must be filed with the committee. Early refusal to do this, but if the committee refuses to make a change of pro-

gramme at his request, intends to make a demonstration on the floor of the convention.

Permanent Chairman.

It seems likely that either Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee or Senator Thurston of Nebraska will be permanent chairman of the convention. Evans has been in the race as a vice-presidential candidate and Thurston has been slated to second the nomination of McKinley. Whichever one is most willing to relinquish his earlier assignment will probably be permanent chairman. Thurston is an intense McKinley man, and in Nebraska succeeded in putting down the Manderson boom. His senate speech on the Monroe doctrine is well remembered. In it he pledged the lives of his relatives and offered to risk the bombardment of Omaha in defense of Monroism.

DENIES THE CHARGES.

Seaboard Air Line Superintendent Says the Mails Were Not Fiddled.

Portsmouth, Va., June 12.—Capt. T. E. McKeel, general superintendent of the Seaboard Air line, has given out a statement in regard to the charges made against that company by the post-office department, in which he denies that his company is responsible for the alleged padding of the mails by the shipping of public documents under congressional franks, or that the company exerted itself to induce excessive movement of printed or franked matter during the mail weighing period. Capt. McKeel asserts that whatever action was taken by his company was entirely within the law, and he quotes sections of the law itself and official communications from the postoffice department to sustain his assertions. He contends that, so far from having done anything to defraud the government or take advantage of defects in the postal laws or regulations for its own profit, the Seaboard Air line has, in fact, suffered loss from handling the mails, and from discrimination against it by the postal officials. He characterizes the statement alleged to have been authorized by the postmaster-general as unbecoming and libellous, and courts a full investigation of all the matters touched upon in that statement.

POSTOFFICE BOYCOTT.

The Trouble at Turnersville, Conn., Not Yet at an End.

Middletown, Conn., June 12.—The boycott of the Turnersville postoffice by S. W. Turner is not at an end. Turner's factory receives more than three-fourths of all the mail that comes to that office, and ever since the postoffice was established Mr. Turner or someone in his office has been appointed postmaster. A short time since F. G. Burton, editor of the Turnersville Observer, was made postmaster. Turner instituted a boycott and mailed all his mail at the depot on postal cars. As a result the postal cars have been objected. The government sent an inspector to look into the matter, and as a result of his investigation all postal men have been ordered not to receive Turner's mail at the Turnersville depot. He has consequently been for several days forced to send it to Colchester, Westchester, and other places to mail, as he refuses to mail at Turnersville. Last evening he was at the depot trying to get people to take his letters and postal cards to William or Middletown for mailing.

SHAM BATTLE AT WEST POINT.

Larger Number of Spectators Than at the Graduating Exercises.

West Point, N. Y., June 12.—In anticipation of the drill known as sham battle, which is infantry drill in extended order, there were many more persons present last evening than at any time during the graduating exercises. This drill began at 5 o'clock last evening and continued until after 6 o'clock. It is the one drill more than any other which interests the average spectator. There is a continued fusillade of firing and the orders given by the officers in command infuse a spirit of inspiration into the spectator. The battalion was divided into four companies and owing to the limited space it was necessary to return the battalion after each advance to the starting point in order to get sufficient ground to show the extension on the plain as it would take place before an enemy two thousand yards distant.

Postoffice Robber Arrested.

Belvidere, N. J., June 12.—Charles Goitz, who is wanted by the Reading, Pa., authorities for robbing the postoffice there some time ago, was arrested here yesterday afternoon by secret service officers. He was later committed to the Belvidere jail to await requisition papers from the governor of Pennsylvania. Goitz, it is alleged, is one of the most expert postoffice thieves in the United States.

Home and Cottages Burned.

Burnside, N. J., June 12.—A fire which is thought to have originated from sparks from a Central railroad locomotive burned a hotel and six cottages at Burnside last evening. The cause of the loss is not known.

To Qualify as a Marksmen.

New York, June 12.—Col. Ashley W. May, the governor's private secretary, assistant chief of artillery on the New York staff, has gone to Creed, N. Y., to qualify as a marksman.

A PEACEFUL SESSION

Even If Congress Did Not Accomplish Much of Importance.

SPEAKER'S SOLACE FOR THE HOUSE

The Last Day Dragged Wearily Along and Final Adjournment Was Reached With None of the Exciting Scenes Usually Incident to Closing.

Washington, June 12.—If the first session of the Fifty-fourth congress has been a "do-nothing session," as had been predicted, the closing day of the senate furnished a fitting culmination to the session. It was a day of inactive drifting, a laborious effort to kill time by doing nothing until 4 o'clock, when the District of Columbia appropriation bill was received and immediately signed by the vice-president, thus disposing of the last of the general appropriation bills, so far as the legislative branch was concerned. A bill was passed granting a pension to the widow of Gen. W. H. Gibson of Ohio. The senate then dawdled along until 1:20 o'clock, the only business transacted being the appointment of a committee to wait on the president and inform him that congress was ready to adjourn, and the appointment of another committee, provided for in the District of Columbia appropriation bill, to investigate the charitable and reformatory institutions in Washington. At 1:30 a recess was taken until 3 o'clock, when the usual resolutions of thanks to the vice-president and president pro tempore were offered by Senators Allison, rep. la., and Harris, dem. Tenn., respectively and unanimously agreed to. The galleries were almost deserted during the early hours of the session, but knots of spectators continued to come in slowly until the hour of adjournment, so that when that hour arrived and the vice-president delivered his valedictory he had a good sized audience in the galleries, a large number of whom were ladies, even though there were but twenty-five senators present at that interesting moment. As the vice-president uttered the last words and the gavel fell for the last time there was a faint outburst of applause, after which senators gathered in knots in the aisles and before the vice-president's desk bidding each other good-by. Then the senators on the floor and the visitors in the galleries melted away, and the chamber that has been the scene of so many stirring incidents was left to the pages and attendants until the first Monday in December next.

Democrats Compliment the Speaker.

In the house the first session of the Fifty-fourth congress gently and quietly, almost without incident, glided into history, the shortest "long" session of congress, with two exceptions. In the history of the government. There was a marked difference between the close of this and that of the Fifty-first congress, the last previous republican congress. Then a bitter conflict raged between Speaker Reed and the minority, and no one of the latter was found to introduce the usual resolution of thanks to the presiding officer. Yesterday Mr. Turner, the second democratic member of the committee on ways and means, acting for the minority in the absence of ex-Speaker Crisp, offered a resolution thanking Speaker Reed for the "ability, faithfulness and strict impartiality," with which he had discharged the duties of his difficult position; and, at the suggestion of Mr. Dockery and other democrats, there was a rising vote that the expression of heartfelt back of the resolution might thereby be emphasized. In his closing remarks Speaker Reed offered his grateful recognition for the honor, saying: "The thanks of the house of representatives is always a high honor but is especially so at the end of a session where the speaker has been forced to say 'no' more times, perhaps, than in the history of any other congress."

Good Behavior Their Record.

The speaker, concluding, said: "Ordinarily a majority of two and a half to one, a majority of 150, means disorganization, faction and discord. In our house 150 new members of both parties behaved with the steadiness of veterans, and if connection with other branches of government with different ideas has prevented us from serving the country as we might have done, we at least have behaved with dignity, earnestness and credit."

Gift to Western Female Seminary.

Cincinnati, June 12.—Mrs. Calvin S. Rice, wife of Senator Rice, has given \$1,000 from London, Eng., to the Western Female Seminary of Oxford, her alma mater. The money is a donation to the Peabody library fund.

Treasury Gold Reserve.

Washington, June 12.—The treasury reserve today stood at \$106,200,000.

Fatally Crushed in a Bridge Lift.

Rochester, N. Y., June 12.—Arthur Doyle, 3 years old, son of John P. Doyle, an electrician, was fatally crushed yesterday afternoon in the canal lift bridge at Emerson street. It is believed that his neck is broken, as he is paralyzed from the neck down.

HAMMOND IS FREE

He and the Other Reform Leaders Released by the Boers.

WILL PAY A FINE OF \$125,000 EACH

They Were Given the Option of Suffering Banishment from the Transvaal for Fifteen Years—The News Received at Washington.

London, June 12.—The dispatch received yesterday from Pretoria saying that at a special meeting of the executive council of the Transvaal it had been decided to release John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar and J. W. Lennard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon the payment of a fine of \$125,000 each, or, in default, fifteen years' banishment, is supplemented this morning by a telegram saying that the prisoners have been released and they will not suffer banishment, having decided to pay their fines. This news is confirmed by a private telegram received by Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, which says that the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee have already been released, subject to the payment of their fines. The dispatch adds that they have secured their release upon conditions similar to those imposed upon the other reformers, the fines, or, in lieu thereof, the punishment to be inflicted being larger in proportion to the part which they took in the uprising.

The News Confirmed at Washington.

Washington, June 12.—The United States consul at Cape Town, South Africa, has reported by cable to the state department that the imprisoned leaders at Pretoria have been released. The cable dispatch is as follows: "Reform leaders released; fined \$125,000. No banishment." The latter sentence is construed to mean that the freed men have paid their fine, large as it is, in preference to being compelled to leave the country.

REBEL SUCCESSES.

Two Towns in the Province of Havana Entered by the Insurgents.

Havana, June 12.—Several unimportant skirmishes were reported yesterday. Rebels attacked and succeeded in entering the towns of Ceiba del Agua and San Antonio de Rio Blanco, in the province of Havana. They burned several houses. The gunboat Hernan Cortes landed at Cuevas, near Nevas Grandes, a number of marines to practice reconnoitering. They found on the beach an American built boat that had evidently been abandoned by a filibustering expedition. The marines later saw another boat in which were a number of men. They fired upon the boat, whereupon the men in it jumped overboard, swam ashore, and made their escape.

Ex-Consul Williams Sails.

Havana, June 12.—The American ex-consul-general, Ramon O. Williams, sailed yesterday for New York on the steamer Vigilancia. It is said that the rebel leader Wilson, an American, has died from the effects of a wound received in a recent engagement near Guantanamo, province of Santiago de Cuba.

To Test the Dog Tax Law.

Albany, June 12.—Justice Alden Chester of the supreme court has granted an injunction restraining the Mohawk & Hudson River society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals from seizing the dogs of Frederick Fox of Albany, and requiring the society to show cause at special term, June 13, why the injunction should not be made permanent. This action is brought to test the dog tax law passed by the last legislature.

The Bonds Are Forgeries.

Maynard, Mass., June 12.—Six bonds of \$1,000 each, filed by Howland & Ellis, contractors, when they accepted the local water works contract, and which were later forfeited by them, have been found to be forgeries. They represent numbers 110 to 115 inclusive of the Durham Water company of North Carolina. The bonds on forfeiture were offered for sale but found no buyers.

Swift Voyage of a Sailing Vessel.

Washington, June 12.—The naval hydrographic office has been informed of a remarkably quick passage made by a sailing vessel—the British bark Belmont—between New York and Sydney, Australia. The Belmont left New York Feb. 8 and arrived at Sydney April 28, making the voyage in ninety days.

Will Not Close Down for Two Months.

Boston, June 12.—The report that the Nonantum mills, employing 90 hands, would close down at once owing to unfavorable business conditions is premature, as all orders on hand must be filled, which will require at least two months.

Passed on the Retired List.

Washington, June 12.—Capt. Douglas M. Scott, secretary of sailors from U. S. A., has been passed on the retired list on account of the president's order.

METEOR AGAIN WINS

Englishmen Admit They Have No Boat That Can Beat Her.

WANT A RACE WITH THE DEFENDER

Believe the American Boat Can Give Her a Much Harder Tussel—Grand Ovation Extended to the Kaiser by Naval Architects.

London, June 12.—The regatta of the Royal Southampton Yacht club was held yesterday afternoon, and the racing resulted in another victory for Emperor William's cutter Meteor, which again beat by a wide margin the crack British boats Britannia, Ailsa, Satanita and Hester. It is now admitted by yachtsmen generally that the Meteor has no equal in British waters, and it is suggested that an effort be made to have the American boat Defender brought over to see how she would perform in a race with the German emperor's boat. British yachtsmen believe that the Yankee boat would give the Meteor a lively race for supremacy.

Ovation to the Kaiser.

London, June 12.—The papers today publish a long account of a remarkable ovation that was given to Emperor William, who attended yesterday a meeting of naval architects, among whom were 170 delegates from Great Britain. Admiral Holman, head of the imperial admiralty, in an address welcoming the visitors, incidentally referred to the emperor's interest in naval affairs. The reference was greeted with roars of applause, to which his majesty, who was attired in the uniform of a British admiral, bowed, apparently with much pleasure. The English speakers' subsequent references to the emperor's yacht Meteor, which has been covering herself with glory in English races, elicited a further furor, which was renewed when the emperor departed at the close of the session. The spontaneity and heartiness of the ovations seem to have greatly impressed his majesty. A dinner was given in the evening at the kaiserhof, at which Admiral Holman, Dr. Bosse, the Prussian minister of instruction, and others spoke. There was much enthusiasm.

EX-CITY TREASURER INDICTED.

Michelson Charged at Camden with Embezzlement and Malfeasance in Office.

Camden, N. J., June 12.—The grand jury has returned thirteen true bills of indictment against ex-City Treasurer Michelson, six for embezzlement and seven for malfeasance in office. The indictments charge embezzlement at various periods during the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895 of sums ranging from \$10,000 to \$3,000. He is also charged with having neglected to enter on his books the salaries paid to city officers to the amount of \$35,000 and failing to take up a note for \$5,000 in the National State bank of Camden after it was paid.

Portland Bankers Urge Reed's Candidacy.

Portland, Me., June 12.—The following telegram was sent to J. H. Manley at St. Louis last night. It is signed by the president and cashier of every bank in Portland: "The undersigned, believing that Mr. Reed voices most clearly the convictions of the great business interests of this country upon the question of sound money; that his public record on this issue is unquestioned, and that there is in the country a growing sentiment in his favor on this account, earnestly request that no efforts may be spared to support his candidacy at the national convention."

Money from the Excise Tax.

Albany, June 12.—The excise money collected under the new liquor tax law for the month of May amounts to \$4,911,440. One-third of this, \$1,637,147, goes to the state treasury. More than \$500,000 has been collected since the 1st of June, and it is the prevailing opinion in the excise department now that the state's share of the money collected for the year will exceed the estimate by three millions.

Harvard Students Fined.

Cambridge, Mass., June 11.—The three students who were arrested in the disturbance attending the celebration of Harvard's victory over Princeton at baseball were arraigned in the municipal court yesterday. C. S. Briggs, charged with firing a pistol in the street, was fined \$15. Arthur Phillips and W. W. Dorr, charged with assaulting a policeman, were fined \$50 each. The fines were paid.

Drew Off for St. Louis.

New York, June 12.—Chauncey M. Depew left this city at 7:30 o'clock last night for St. Louis, where, it is said, he will deliver the opening speech nominating Gov. Morton for the presidency. "The Depew's private car 'Gold Hundred'" was attached to the Buffalo special.

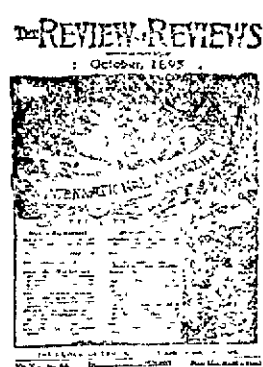
Died of Hydrophobia.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 12.—Walter Best, 16 years old, who was taken from his home in Pittsburgh to Washington to be treated for hydrophobia, died on a train near this city yesterday. He was seized with convulsions and suffered intensely.

"ALL THE MAGAZINES IN ONE"

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Edited by ALBERT SHAW.



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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

13 Astor Place, New York.

PROVIDENCE AND A PISTOL.

Rather Remarkable Story Which Carries a Moral Teaching.

A half dozen or so men were sitting out in front of an uptown hotel the other evening telling stories, and a Star reporter was taking them all in with an avidity peculiar to his class.

"When I was 21," said a tall man, evidently from a southern state, "I had an ungovernable temper and a half-voiced three years older than myself. We were both church members, but that didn't seem to bring us any closer together, for he was a Methodist and I was a Baptist. You may have observed," he threw in as a decoration to the story, "that Christian charity and brotherly love don't always thrive on denominational need. However, as I was saying, we were of different denominations, and we got along fairly well together until we began arguing on our respective faiths. Then we got hot, and I always lost my temper. I may say that he did very nearly the same, but he wasn't quite as bad as I was in that regard."

"One day we were out hunting with only one gun, a squirrel gun, between us, and I had the gun. I may add here that we lived on a farm, and a one-gun hunting party was not at all unusual. We had sat down on a rock near the edge of a stream to rest, and in some way I slipped and went into the water. It made me mad to begin with, and when he began chaffing me and telling me that a Baptist ought to be used to a little thing like that, I got ten times worse and hit him a lick in the face. He ran off a few yards and picked up a bowlder about as large as your double fist, while I made a grab for the gun, which I had set up against a willow tree under the bank."

"Of course, we did not know what we were doing by this time; only I remember of telling him if he raised his hand to throw the stone I'd shoot him. He was nifty, though, and I hadn't more than got the words out of my mouth than he let the bowlder come at me, and, true to my word, I banged away at him. We weren't 40 feet apart, and it was a stand-off between the bowlder and the bullet as to which was the more dangerous. But Providence, I reckon, was watching over us, for as I fired, the bowlder flew into a dozen pieces, and both of us were left staring looking at each other in a dazed, helpless way. Then, still not understanding what had happened, but realizing how nearly our tempers had brought us to bloodshed, we rushed into each other's arms and began crying over each other."

"When we had got over the excitement and collected our wits sufficiently to make an investigation, we discovered that by the merest chance—by Providential interference, I mean—my bullet and his bowlder had met in their flight and nullified each other. On one piece of the broken stone we found the blue mark of the bullet, and in another place we found the battered bullet. He took the bullet and I took the piece of marked stone, and we have kept them to this day, as sacred souvenirs, and as very potent reminders never to discuss our respective beliefs. I'm just as strong a Baptist as ever, and he is equally a Methodist, but we both believe that greater than either Baptist or Methodist is the Providence that watches over us all."—Washington Star.

DANGER IN EXCESS OF EXERCISE

People May Overexert Themselves and Defeat Their Purpose. Housework, chores, gardening, walking, climbing, cycling, running, swimming and many other sports give just the kind of exercise that is indicated in certain conditions, due regard being had to the physiologic effects of varying dosage. Oertel has shown how the simple exercise of walking may be adapted to sufferers from cardiac debility by prescribing the distance and speed and the number and length of the rests on definite paths graduated according to their slope. His interesting and original work has not only given a new direction to the treatment of certain cardiac affections, but is destined to have an important influence in establishing accuracy in the prescription of exercise. Whoever has studied the map of the environs of Reichenhall, Bavaria, prepared by Oertel for the application of his method, will acquire a vivid idea of what precision of dosing in exercise means. In this map the different paths suitable for the work are marked in four different colors, to indicate those that are nearly level, those slightly sloping, moderately sloping, and steep, and figures are placed along each route to show the space that should be traversed in each quarter hour.

The locality itself is prepared for its remedial use by placing benches for resting at suitable distances, and by marking on certain trees near the paths, colored to correspond with the map, to indicate the difficulty of that certain section. By systematic practice on the easier paths, the heart and system are progressively trained and strengthened. Intelligent analysis may do the same work for cycling, horse back, riding and many other familiar exercises. In this way the dosage is practically reduced to a definite number of diagrams in a given time, and a step has been taken in placing the prescription of exercise upon a scientific basis.—Appleton's Science Monthly.

A Singular Coincidence. A gentleman from the north was spending a few days in Houston. He was stopping with a leading citizen whose acquaintance he had made. As they entered the house, the stranger asked:

"Haven't you got any old relics of the Texas revolution?"

"Allow me to introduce you to my mother-in-law," responded the Houstonian, as the old lady, the widow of a Texas veteran, entered the room.—Dallas (Tex.) Sifter.

—Molles is 12.7 miles from New York.

THE SIMIAN SANDOW.

Remarkable Feats Performed by a New York Monkey.

His Owner Induces Him to Exhibit His Marvelous Strength Before a Reporter—Jacks Has No Equal as a Gymnast.

Sandow has a very dangerous rival in the great chacina monkey "Jacob" that has recently come to New York. Jacob is at present a member of Prof. Macart's trained animal troupe.

He plays an entirely original role among monkey actors. While the other artists of the company are standing on their heads or turning somersaults through hoops, Jacob performs the drudgery of the ordinary property man. During the act he carries heavy tables, hurls the ladders on and off the stage.

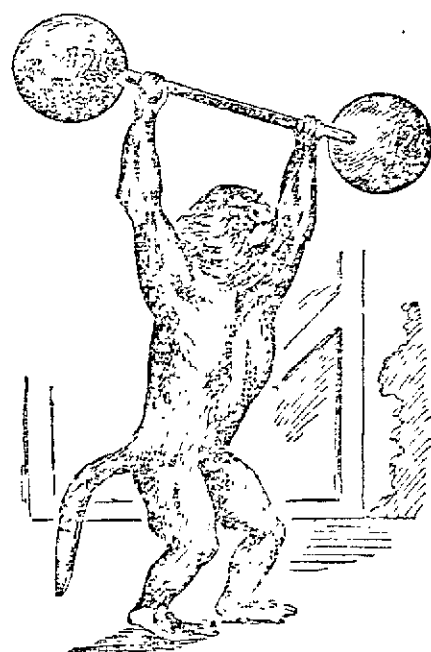
Jacob is no doubt the biggest and strongest monkey in the world. When standing erect he is nearly as tall as a man. His arms and legs are covered with hard, knotty muscles. Prof. Macart bought Jacob about six months ago, and during the short time he has had him has made a very capable actor of him.

Jacob has shown such talent for the stage that it recently occurred to his owner that with a little more training he might appear in public as the strong monkey and eclipse the feats of the champion strong men of the world.

The professor gave a private exhibition of Jacob's feats of strength to a Sunday World reporter. Jacob was found in his dressing-room away down under the stage. He had just gone through his act with his usual skill and was being rewarded with a quart of beer, his favorite beverage.

The drink put him in the best of spirits and he was readily persuaded to give an exhibition.

A set of weights, which had been used by strong men at various times, were brought out for the test. At first Jacob could not be coaxed to touch the heavy iron bars. His trainer explained that, as the monkey was very capricious, he might do him just such a trick when the curtain was up. Jacob was urged to go



JACOB, THE SIMIAN SANDOW.

on with this curious performance by a few well-directed blows from a whip.

His first act was to catch up the 60-pound weight with a quick movement and hurl it with tremendous force at the opposite wall. A few more cuts of the whip persuaded him, however, to go on more quietly.

With some coaxing he lifted the 80-pound weight and then the 100-pound iron. The remarkable part was that he did all this without any apparent effort, but with a rapid, swinging movement.

A severe test was the lifting of the heavy dumbbells. Several pairs of the ordinary form of heavy dumbbells used by strong men were brought in. Jacob began with a light pair weighing 50 pounds. This was mere play for the powerful monkey. He grasped the bar and lifted it high above his head. A heavier pair were laid before him.

Jacob pounced down upon these, but failed to raise them more than a few inches. The pair weighed 150 pounds. The monkey had not calculated their weight. At the second trial he raised them with a rapid, swinging motion high above his head. The bar when in this position was nearly six feet above the ground.

Then came the great test. The heaviest bar, holding together two immense iron balls, each weighing 125 pounds, was brought in. It took two able-bodied scene-shifters to carry it. Jacob was allowed a few minutes rest and then led to the heavy bar. This time he required considerable coaxing. At first the bar seemed too heavy for him. He appeared to lift with a great effort, but without raising the weight an inch.

"He is trying to deceive us," said his trainer. "He isn't lifting a pound."

The professor coaxed him and patted his head, but to no purpose. The powerful muscles, which stood out on the monkey's legs and arms, looked as if they would bear the strain, and his trainer again applied the whip. At first Jacob snarled and backed away from the bar. Then, growing infuriated by the sharp cuts of the whip, he sprang at the bar, and in an instant jerked the immense weight from the ground.

"Up with it, Jacob!" shouted his trainer, accompanying the words with a sharp blow of the whip. Jacob slowly raised himself to an upright position. The 250-pound bar was on a level with his head. An instant more and he had raised it high above his head. Then, with a spring, he dropped the bar and sprang backward as it fell.

Just at present Jacob cannot be depended upon to perform his feats of strength smoothly enough for the stage. But he will, no doubt, be fitted to appear in public in a short time.

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